

# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

NUMBER 283

## THE DAILY REBEL.

PUBLISHED BY  
**Franco. M. Paul.**

Subscription and Advertising Schedule.

| TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.       |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| For one year, in advance     | \$10.00 |
| For six months, in advance   | \$6.00  |
| For three months, in advance | \$3.00  |
| For one month, in advance    | \$1.00  |

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1863.

### The Raid on Decherd.

REAR OF BRAGG'S ARMY, JUNE 29, 1863.  
Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

Stuart, Forrest and Morgan have learned the Yankees had habits, but the attempt at imitation is sometimes ridiculous. The raid to Decherd last night was one of the incidents of the war, and your readers no doubt would like to hear about it. It is not known who commanded on the abolition side, but the historian will no doubt find out. With about fifteen hundred men, well mounted on stolen horses and four pieces of artillery, this gallant commander penetrated the barrens near Manchester yesterday morning, and made the entire circuit of Elk river, burning one blacksmith's shop, besides stealing all the bacon on the way—reaching Decherd, which is in the rear of Bragg's army and twelve miles by railroad from Tullahoma, about ten o'clock last night. The most interesting incident of the raid was the warm reception given the raiders at Decherd by the Confederate forces at that place. And were it not for a slight disparity in numbers, the battle would doubtless have been one of the bloodiest of the war.

Captain House, of the second Tennessee regiment, was in command at Decherd with twenty-six men as good as ever flustered, and was reinforced during the fight by Mr. Leegre, the operator at D., who being driven from his office without notice, borrowed a gun and pitched in, swearing that he did not know much about the writ of *habeas corpus*, but that he was familiar with the writ of *forcible entry and detainer*, and that it could only be a lawful writ after five days' notice, which had not been given, and that he was going to fight for his lawful rights. Captain House was also reinforced by Bill Hardin, an engineer on the Winchester and Alabama railroad, who pitched in also, simply because he had nothing else to do. These reinforcements swelled Captain House's command up to twenty-eight men, not yet equal to the enemy in numbers, for the enemy was at least fifteen hundred strong, claiming a much larger force even than that; but nothing daunted by the disparity in numbers, Captain House took position between the two railroads, and for about one hour the battle raged furiously. Captain House proved to be something of a strategist as well as a good fighter, and although at times completely flacked on both sides, after firing upon the front he would move rapidly to the right and fire a volley over the railroad embankment, which was a good fortification, and then he would move as rapidly to the left, protected to some extent by a high trestle-work, (which it was his special business to defend,) and then his whole command would turn loose upon the enemy, and thus, by a rapid and strategic "change of base," he managed to make the enemy believe his antagonist was giving it to him in regular army style—fighting his center and right and left wings all at the same time.

Captain House thus held his ground for about one hour, and until the enemy got his battery in position only about one hundred yards from him, and commenced playing on him, and then he retreated in "good order" losing only one man, who was captured after the fighting was principally ended, by a *Brigade*, that had been held in reserve. The enemy burnt the depot house and a cake shop close by it, but utterly failed to destroy the trestle work on the railroad, and in fact was so occupied by Captain House, that the only damage done to the railroad, was fully repaired in three hours, and to day the trains are running over the road, and that noble soldier Gen'l — and a large portion of his command passed down to join Gen. Bragg in the great battle about to be fought at Tullahoma. The wires are up and Leegre is in possession of another house and has a new instrument, the abolitionists having stolen his, and is sending telegrams along the wires both ways.

I forgot to mention that the abolitionists burnt a water tank, but upon the whole, the damage amounts to nothing, and it is certain that the enemy lost several men killed and wounded. The success shows what a few brave determined men may do, when standing upon their own soil fighting for their own homes. Certainly in all seriousness, a more gallant defence was never made, and though I have no acquaintance with these men, I feel that it would only be a just tribute to merit, that the commanding General by an order, should make known the facts to the whole army. Such a spirit among our people will whip all Yankeeedom in short order.

This large force had doubtless started to make the circuit of Bragg's army, but such was the resistance by this handful of men, and such the delay, that the whole force turned back the same road they came, without destroying a single trestle or bridge, and in fact without doing anything to interfere with the regular running of the trains.

ONE WHO HAS INVESTIGATED THE FACTS.

### Destructive Fire in Atlanta—Heavy Loss of Property.

(From the Memphis Appeal of Tuesday.)

This city was visited last night by a destructive fire, which has, we regret to say, left a waste the great business corner of Whitehall and Marietta streets, known as the Norcross building. The alarm was given about eleven o'clock, the discovery being made in consequence of the smoke rushing from the closed doors and windows, and the firemen were quickly at their posts. The smoke was so dense that a long time elapsed before the locality of the fire was discovered, which, indeed, was not certainly done until the flames had progressed so far as to render the saving of the building an impossibility, notwithstanding every exertion was made to do so. Attention was then turned to preventing a spread of the fire, which was fortunately successful—none of the adjoining buildings being in the least injured.

The building burned was an exceedingly eligible and central business site, and filled with goods, etc. It was the property of Mr. Jonathan Norcross, who is now absent from the city. We hear its value estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars—including lot,—and learn that he has an available insurance of fifteen thousand dollars.

The names of the occupants, with their probable losses, have been furnished us as follows:

Silvey & Dougherty, corner room, wholesale and retail dry goods dealers. Their stock was a large one, and the insurance companies suffer heavily. We could get no statement of the liability of the latter, but in addition it is stated the proprietors' loss will reach three thousand dollars.

J. T. Porter, grocer and commission merchant, occupied the adjoining room. His stock was a large one, and partially saved in a damaged condition. The insurance companies suffer heavily in this case.

C. H. Houston, family grocer, occupied the first basement room on Whitehall street. Stock damaged to the extent of \$1000. The second basement room was occupied by ———— Shepherd as a barber shop; furniture principally saved.

T. G. Simms, grocer and commission merchant, occupied the third room. His stock was principally saved; estimated loss \$3000—\$1500 falling upon the insurance companies. The next room was occupied by J. C. Henderson, confectioner and toy dealer; estimated loss \$800.

One room in the second story was occupied as a depository for the postoffice. The contents were destroyed, including important records and \$4000 in cash. R. C. Gaines, Esq., another occupant, lost \$5000 cash, \$2000 in notes, and his office furniture. Dr. W. L. Cleveland, estimated loss of medicines, library, furniture, etc., \$5000. The remainder of the same floor was occupied by Messrs. A. B. & W. G. Forsythe as a shoe factory. This was a large establishment, employing a large number of hands. About half the stock was saved, but we learn the loss is very heavy. No estimate of the amount has been made that we could hear of.

The upper floor was occupied exclusively by the Odd Fellows, and their furniture, records, hall property, etc., was totally destroyed. It was impossible to reach this portion of the building after the fire was discovered.

We of course have the usual number of conjectures as to how and when the fire originated, but nothing satisfactory can be stated. Those first on the spot differ essentially in their opinions even as to the locality of the fire the first half hour of its duration. Of its origin no further developments will ever probably be made. The occupants of the premises are entirely at a loss to account for it. The night was calm, which lessened the danger of the flames spreading; yet the public is indebted to the various organizations of the active fire department for their complete success in confining the element to the building in which it originated. The writer being a comparative stranger in the city, would make no distinction as to the service of the various companies, particularly as all worked earnestly and to such good purpose.

### From Vicksburg.

From the Mobile Tribune, 28th ult.

We are indebted for the following particulars of affairs and list of casualties at Baker's Creek and Vicksburg to Captain M. Connell, who arrived here a few days ago. He left Vicksburg on the 17th inst.

The Captain speaks in the most encouraging and glowing terms of the indomitable courage and spirit manifested by our army. Its self devotion and heroic determination were exhibited on all occasions, from the least to the greatest of the garrison. He says that there is not a man who would not die in the entrenchments for Gen. Pemberton, who is seen at all times of the day and at night on duty, either at the front examining the works, or at his office attending to business. He and his gallant staff are sleeplessly vigilant on all occasions. The whole garrison has the utmost confidence in their ability to hold the city against any odds.

When he left there were at least sixty days' provisions, and they were issuing full rations. There was also plenty of water. The idea of starving the army was considered an absurdity—not thought of. Too much praise could not be given to Major Orme, the Chief Quartermaster of the military district, for his untiring exertions in attending faithfully and promptly to his duties.

Major Gillespie, the Chief Commissary, is entitled to like praise.

We are informed that there is no deficiency in ammunition of any kind, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary.

The following are the casualties at Vicksburg, so far as he could learn from friends and of his own knowledge.

Captain Thos Emanuel, Mobile, killed; Capt McLaure Self, killed; Major Hadley, of a Tennessee Regiment, killed; Colonel Russell, of the 3d Louisiana wounded; Col Marks, of La, very seriously wounded; Col Patten, of N. O., killed; Col Glenn, of La, killed; Col McConnell, and Col Harris, of La, killed; Captain Tobin, of Memphis Battery, wounded. Col Herriek was killed. He had only that morning received his commission as colonel, went out as commander for the first time, and was shot about 9 o'clock. Colonel David McGill, of the 8th La, battalion, killed; Major A. Yates, 35th Mississippi, killed; Lieutenant Holmes, La, wounded; Captain Ryan, 21st La, killed; Lieutenant Allen Sharkey, Co. A, Withers Artillery, killed; Lieut Maine, of the same company, killed; Capt W. N. Hoge, of the Appeal Battery, Memphis, killed; Lieut Johnson, 21st La, leg cut

off; Lieut Buckley, 21st La, wounded; Lieut Hooker, Co. A, Withers Artillery, arm off; Me Hooker, brother of the Lieutenant, of the same company, was severely burnt by an explosion of a caisson; Captain C. A. Brashley, wounded; Col Hall, 26th La, severely wounded; Lieut Jim Porter, 26th Miss, killed; Gen Baldwin, slightly wounded.

Just before the fight Gen. Tom. Taylor, for some unknown reason, was relieved of his command and succeeded by Gen. Cumming. He, however, remained with the command during the fight, and more than once rallied his old command, which fought most desperately.

The number of killed and wounded is reported to be only 625—222 killed—since the investment.

General Bowen, of the Missouri troops, fought gallantly during the engagements. Capt. Thomas Emanuel and Col. Garrett were interred with respect and honor, the ceremonies being principally managed by the ladies of Vicksburg.

### Gen. Lee's Strength and Plans.

A Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who has, with admirable ingenuity, possessed himself of the strength of Lee's army and his entire plans, gives 104,000 men as the former, and the following speculations as to the latter:

The Rebel movement now in progress towards the North is being made by General Lee's whole army. The advance is led by Gen. Ewell, who is in command of Gen. Jackson's old corps. He has with him two divisions, embracing 18,500 men. The third division of the corps had not come up at last accounts. Gen. Lee, with Hill's corps and Longstreet's corps, is also moving northward, and will act in conjunction with Ewell; but at present they are keeping between Ewell and Hooker's army. This movement on the part of Gen. Lee has apparently bewildered Hooker, who did not expect anything of the kind. I cannot learn anything official regarding his movements, but I am informed that he is getting his columns in motion, and will follow Gen. Lee's army wherever the latter goes.

Marbleburg this morning is in the possession of Gen. Ewell, who holds it with his two divisions. On being joined by the third he will undoubtedly move immediately into Pennsylvania.

Gen. Lee's force engaged in this movement is fully 95,000 strong. If certain detachments which he counted on had arrived at Culpeper before this movement commenced, he has 120,000. There can be no doubt he will move at once into the interior of Pennsylvania, endeavoring to do so before the defensive forces under Gen. Couch can be organized there.

### President Lincoln on Arbitrary Arrests.

The New York World on Lincoln's letters respecting arbitrary arrests, says:

It is a very painful performance, this of the President; he has tied himself up in such a snarl of unconstituted acts, that if he admits the binding power of the Constitution, he sees no escape from the condemnation of his countrymen and an unenviable niche in history. So he announces clearly and distinctly his right to absolute military dictatorship. All this means one thing, that the Administration is for peace at any price; for otherwise its head would never have presented to the American people only the choice of poison or the dagger, only the choice of separation or slavery. How this arrest of Mr. Vallandigham has disgraced us in Europe, how it has chilled the friends of democracy and delighted its enemies, the English papers sufficiently show; but the letter of Mr. Lincoln will do us infinitely greater disservice. It is his clear admission that a constitutional act can only be a fair weather Government, and that in every time of peril we must seek safety in despotism. In Rome, where the temple of Janus was shut only once in the history of the Republic, and there was but one period when foreign war or domestic insurrection did not press upon the State, the letter of President Lincoln, if written by some "noblest Roman," would undoubtedly have either convinced the people and introduced the empire five centuries earlier, or have demonstrated to its illustrious author the altitude of the Tarpeian rock.

A PEACE PARTY NORTH.—So far as we have been able to learn, there is no party at the North that has any particular Southern affinities. But there is a party which says distinctly that there resides no power in the Federal Government to coerce a State—no power to carry on a war of extermination. There is a party which says plainly let this war end; we want to have union again with you, but we have no right to force you into an involuntary league with us. Let us stop this war; if we can agree, let us agree; if we cannot, let us agree to disagree.

In stating what we have stated above, we speak upon authority, which we are not now going to furnish, but in which at the same time we have the fullest reliance.

This war must end at some time. It can not be ended by statesmanship, and can hardly be ended by bloodshed. The thirty years' war in Germany shows how long hostilities can be carried on. The abrupt conclusion of the last war in Italy shows how soon they can be concluded.—*Wilmington Journal.*

A FOREIGNER'S OPINION OF SOUTHERN LADIES.—"The more I see of the Southern ladies," writes a Charleston correspondent of the Times, "and the more I hear of their actions, the more I wonder at their heroism and self-sacrifices. Words, indeed, cannot express my admiration for them. The war could not have gone on without them. The women of all classes have sent, without a murmur, their husbands, sons and those they hold most dear, to the war and in the absence of the men they have filled the fields, made clothes for the troops, and nursed the sick. When I contrast the firmness of purpose and spirit of self-sacrifice with the empty bragging and indifference so prevalent in the North, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle."

THE FASHIONABLE DANCE OF PARIS now is the Marche Coccagne. It is danced backwards, each gentleman holding the lady before him by clasping her around the waist. When well practiced it is said to be highly entertaining, and the Empress is said to have a peculiar talent for its execution.

THE NEW YORK papers say that the peace party is frustrated under the present excitement, but declare in the same issue that troops are not rallying as they ought.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

PETERSBURG, June 30.—Northern dates to the 27th have been received. The Herald says the enemy's progress is slow, but with a large force they are marching into Pennsylvania. Affairs at Harrisburg bear a more quiet aspect, though the country people, with droves of cattle and horses, are rushing into the city in large numbers. Preparations for defence are going on rapidly. Gen. Kautz has evacuated Carlisle, but at last accounts the rebels had not occupied the town. Much perplexity exists as to the exact route the rebels have taken. Early's division is at Gettysburg, and Rhodes' division is at Chambersburg. Gen. Milroy has been superseded by Colonel Pierce.

The Herald publishes very interesting news from Fort Hudson on the 14th by the Union troops, and they were again disastrously repulsed. The loss of field officers in killed and wounded was very large, amounting to no less than five Colonels. The Federals, though repulsed, fought bravely. Gen. Banks has not force enough to accomplish what he so daringly attempts, and wants reinforcements. It was expected that another assault would be made on the 19th.

The latest from Vicksburg is to the 22d. Navigation was closed up to Memphis.

The destructive operations of the rebel privateers in Northern waters continued unabated. The Herald says the ocean is lit up by the rebel sea devils. Four more vessels have been destroyed within the last day or two, one of which was a large side-wheel steamer. A bark and a three master schooner were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy. The merchants of Boston offer a reward of ten thousand dollars for the capture of the bark Ticony. The Alabama and Georgia were still at Behea on the 19th. The rebel steamer Hattie was captured off Wilmington on Saturday week by the gunboat Florida.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The New York Herald of the 20th says: "Dispatches from Harrisburg dated half past two yesterday P. M., state that the enemy was advancing slowly. Over ten thousand men were at work on the Pittsburgh fortifications during last week."

No less than twenty vessels have been sent out in search of the rebel privateer Ticony.

Resolutions condemning the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham were defeated in the Connecticut Legislature.

The Washington Star says it is a deplorable fact that the people of Pennsylvania are utterly incompetent to protect themselves and have been driven to the poor extent of driving their horses and cattle North before the rebel cavalry pounced on them.

Gold 145; cotton 65.

RICHMOND, July 1.—The Flag of Truce boat arrived at City Point yesterday, with 650 returned prisoners of war, ten political prisoners, and five ladies. The boat brings the report that the Confederate troops occupy Harrisburg and York. No particulars.

A deserter reports the Yankee force at the White House at ten thousand, and says they are waiting for reinforcements before attempting an onward movement towards Richmond.

RICHMOND, June 30.—The Petersburg Express of to-day says: "It is reported that the occupation of Harrisburg and York by the Confederate troops is not confirmed; but we have every reason to believe it true. It was credited at Fortress Monroe, and believed by persons on the flag of truce boat. We have received a dispatch from a reliable source stating that there is no doubt whatever of the fact. Another report by the boat says Hooker has been superseded by Meade."

An order from Gen. Ewell, dated Chambersburg, June 22d, prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors under the penalty of confiscation of property. Citizens not in the military service are admonished to abstain from acts of hostility upon the penalty of being dealt with in a summary manner.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Stewart:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, )  
June 27, 1863. )

To Gen. Cooper.—We took possession of Fairfax Court House this morning, with a large quantity of stores. The main body of Hooker's army has gone towards Leesburg, except a garrison at Alexandria and Washington, which has retreated within the fortifications at those places.

(Signed) E. D. STEWART,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

### Our War in England.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says:

Quiet as every thing now seems with regard to American affairs, there are many signs of a confidence amounting to a certainty that the American war is not to last much longer. The Government is about to employ the people of Lancashire on public works, so that they may not emigrate, but be ready to spin the cotton when it comes. A line of steamers from 3,000 to 4,000 tons is being built expressly to bring cotton from New Orleans. One, the Georgia, was launched this week. The manufacturers who have not been in any hurry about cotton, satisfied to get off a large amount of stored surplus at an advance, are evidently in no hurry about a supply when they need it. They are even building new mills, and filling them with machinery. I have no doubt that they have an assurance from the very highest quarters that cotton shall be forthcoming at a fixed and not very remote period. On what is that assurance based? On the ability of

the National Government to conquer the South and open her ports to the world. It cannot open to any such condition. The Southern loss of \$12,000,000 was not so much for and is not kept at a premium by any such idea. There is, beyond reasonable question, a general understanding in England and France, and between the Governments of those countries, that if the South is not subdued within a certain period—and of the probability of such subjugation they have no belief—her independence is to be acknowledged and guaranteed. They will say—your have had three years and the resources of the world to end this rebellion. If you cannot do it in that time you never can. The war is too great an injury to the commerce of the world to go on for an indefinite period. We must interfere for our own interest, and in the cause of humanity and civilization. They will say to you as they will say to Russia, as France, at least, will say to Victor Emmanuel: "This has been going on long enough. It becomes a nuisance, and must be put a stop to."

ES. A Havana letter states that information has reached there from the contraband colony, on the south side of San Domingo, that fully one-half the five hundred negroes sent there from Norfolk, Virginia, have died among the malignant swamps.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Hanaway from the subscribers living in Calcasieu county, La., near Bogalusa, on Saturday night last, two negro men, Miles and Solomon.

DESCURRIOS—MILES is black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 pounds, has extraordinary fine white teeth, and when he laughs or smiles they are a very prominent feature, and has a somewhat downward look. His age is 23 years—wore off black clothing.

SOLAMON is a deep copper color, even 6 feet high, weighs 160 pounds, and is an extra likely boy, 21 years old, has a very fine forehead and interesting countenance. Wore off white oarsburg pants and shirt, and brown jeans coat. He is supposed to be making his way towards Murfreesboro', his old home. The two would doubtless travel together. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the two boys, or \$100 for either of them.

July 2—w4w A. B. THORNTON.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

J. A. Brownlow, vs. Robert W. Rogan.

Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Harrisburg. It appearing to the court that the defendant Robert W. Rogan is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrisburg, on the third Monday of November 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action or judgment by default will be entered and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness W. L. Rogers Clerk of said court at office in Harrisburg, the 3d Monday of May, 1863.  
July 6—w4w W. L. ROGERS, CLK.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Sarah B. Duis vs. Henry Duis.

In Chancery at Chattanooga. It appearing to the court that the defendant Henry Duis is a non resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the process of the court cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrisburg, on the third Monday of July next, and answer complainant's bill filed against him for a divorce, or judgment by confession will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

July 2—w4w WM. I. STANDEFER, CLK. & M.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE HAMILTON COUNTY.

Elijah Fitzgerald vs. Nasa A. Fitzgerald.

Attachment, In the Circuit Court at Harrisburg. It appearing to the court that the defendant Nasa A. Fitzgerald is a non resident of this State, so that the ordinary process of the court cannot be served upon him. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication for four weeks be made in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be held at the court house in Harrisburg, on the third Monday of November 1863, and plead answer or demur to the plaintiff's action, or judgment by default will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness W. L. Rogers Clerk of said court at office in Harrisburg, the 3d Monday of May 1863.  
July 2—w4w W. L. ROGERS, CLK.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

J. M. Anderson's Heirs, vs. J. L. Schofield's Heirs.

In Chancery at Chattanooga. It appearing from the bill which is sworn to, that the defendants W. B. Schofield, P. H. Schofield, H. E. Schofield, D. A. Schofield, C. C. Schofield, J. P. Schofield, J. L. Schofield Jr., N. B. Schofield, H. O. Schofield and H. F. Schofield, are all non residents of the State of Tennessee, except W. B. Schofield, who has absconded or concealed himself, so that the process of the court cannot be served on them, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks, in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, requiring said defendants to appear at a Chancery court, to be held at the court house in the city of Chattanooga, on the fourth Monday of July next, and answer a bill of complaint filed against them in said court by said complainants, or judgment by confession will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

July 2—w4w WM. I. STANDEFER, CLK. & M.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.—In obedience to an order of sale, issued from the Law Court of Chattanooga, June term 1863, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Chattanooga, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday, July 14, 1863, George Fort's interest in a tract of land lying in the corporate limits of Chattanooga, adjoining the lands of Smider & Whitehead, near the steam distillery on the Tennessee river, levied upon as the property of said Fort, to satisfy an order of sale and cost in favor of B. F. Clarke against A. Kesterson & George Fort, Clerk.

June 6—law4w M. B. COULTER, Sheriff.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Patrick Cravens vs. Mary Cravens.

In Chancery at Chattanooga. It appearing that the defendant, Mary Cravens has gone to the State of Mississippi, so that the process of the court cannot be served on her, it is therefore ordered that publication be made weekly for four weeks in the Chattanooga Rebel, a newspaper published in the city of Chattanooga, notifying the said defendant to appear at a chancery court, to be held at the court house in Chattanooga, on the fourth Monday of July next, and answer complainant's bill, filed against her in said court, or judgment by confession will be entered, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

July 2—w4w WM. I. STANDEFER, CLK. & M.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LAND.—In obedience to an order of sale, issued from the Law Court of Chattanooga, June term 1863, I will offer for sale at the Court House in Chattanooga, to the highest bidder for cash, on Tuesday 14th July 1863, one hundred and twenty acres of land more or less, lying in the 5th civil district of Hamilton county, adjoining the lands of T. W. Newmark, Jos. M. Carroll, Wm. Hyatt and others, levied on as the property of James W. O' Henderson, to satisfy an order of sale and costs in favor of Edwards & Smyth use of R. B. COULTER, Sheriff.

June 6—law4w M. B. COULTER, Sheriff.

### BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

Any person wishing to make an investment in a good farm, can do so to advantage on application to the subscriber—who will also sell a bargain in a house and lot centrally located in Chattanooga.

July 1—J. H. WILLY.